

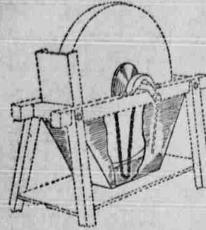


WATER FOR THE GRINDSTONE Narrow Detachable-Link Chain Is Ar-

ranged to Run Over Circumferance, Furnishing Moisture. Grindstones are frequently made so

as to have the lower edge run in water in order to obviate the necessity of the stone is not in use, the lower part is always in the water, usually at the same portion of the circumference, which soon softens and wears out of

When the grindstone is set up, bolt a disk of wood against the stone. The wood should be of sufficient thickness to allow a narrow detachable-link chain to run over its circumference,



Chain Throws Water on Stone.

says a writer in the Popular Mechanics. Fasten a flange of tin or sheet Iron against the board to keep the chain running in place and attach a water trough under the stone, so the water level will not touch its surface. The chain runs in the water at all times, and carries the water to the surface of the stone.

#### TOOL FOR PULLING SPIKES

ever Has Head With Graduated Series of Jaws on It-One Good Pull is All That is Needed.

For pulling spikes or large nails from packing boxes and the like, the implement invented by a Pennsylvania man and shown in the illustration is said to be very effective. A lever has one end tapered into a lifter, with a thin edge which can be in-serted under the head of the nail to pry it up far enough to get a grip with the head of the implement. This head resembles that of a claw-hammer, ex-



different sizes. Once the spike in pried up a little way and caught in the head of the puller, the rest is easy. The leverage of the tool is so powerful that no matter how long or how firmly imbedded a spike may be, one good pull on the handle will uproot it without the slightest difficulty.

#### TWO EXPERIMENTS WITH GAS

Remarkable Results Obtained by 81 William Ramsey at Solree of London Royal Society.

Remarkable experiments with two mert gases of the argon group were among the striking features of the late soiree of the London Royal society. Sir William Ramsey had collected a little radium emanation, one of these gases, and had compressed it into a capillary tube and then subjected it to varying pressure. The effect was to condense the gas into a minute quantity of dense colorless liquid. This had a strong phosphorescence, but when touched with liquid air it flashed out into a brilliant light like that of a miniature electric arc, at once coming solid. The other exhibit, by Prof. Norman Collie, showed a curious unexplained property of neon. When this gas was enclosed in a glass tube with mercury at atmospheric pressure, m emitted a vivid orange light; but in a ring-shaped tube filled with neon and mercury and partially exposed to an electric discharge, the electrified part failed to light up on shaking, while the unelectrified portion glowed as brightly as before. When a silica tube was substituted for the giass and the mercury brought to the boiling point, the vapor rising from it gave a green light.

Produce Artificial Furs. Articheial furs are produced by a new process described in La Nature. The raw pieces of pelt are frozen and the skin carefully shaved off, thawed and sent to the tanneries to be made into leather. The frozen fur which remains is allowed to thaw slightly at the bottom, so that a small part of the hair is freed from the ice. This thawed portion is then covered with a solution of rubber, which is allowed to set. Thus, large seamless pieces of fur are obtained at small cost.

#### LINEN INDUSTRY IN BRITAIN

Employes In Mills of United Kingdom Number About 95,000-Average Earnings for One Week.

hecent British census returns say that the Irish linen industry employs 935,000 spindles and 36,000 power looms. England has only 50,000 spindles; Scotland has 160,000.

The employes in linen mills of the united kingdom number about 96,000 whose average earnings in the pay week of September, 1906, were \$2.90 For those who worked neither less nor more than full time the average earnings were \$2.92.

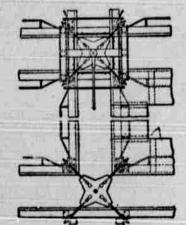
The average weekly earnings of foremen working full time in Irish ouring water on the face. When mills were \$8, roughers \$5.11 and sorters \$5.26. Boys tending the hackling machines averaged \$2.05 for full time and 81 cents weekly for half time.

Women form 58 per cent, of the employes of linen factories in the British isles. The average weekly earnings of those who worked full time were \$2.19 for line spreaders, \$2.16 for tow carders, \$1.95 for drawers and back minders, \$2.22 for rovers, \$2.45 for spinners, \$2.72 for winders and \$2.78 for weavers, the usual number of looms tended by each weaver being two. The average for girls was \$1.64 when tending one loom and \$1.86 when tending two looms.

#### MOLD FOR CONCRETE WALLS

Arranged to Hold Parts in Position and Temporarily Support Material Used in Structure.

The illustration shows a mold or form for making concrete structures. such as walls, columns, beams, etc., and arranged to securely hold the mold parts in position, to allow of raising the mold as the building of the structure progresses, and to temporarily support the concrete material to be used in the formation of the structure, says the Scientific American. The mold is provided with sets of uprights having brackets for



Mold for Concrete Structures

supporting horizontal beams extending from one set of uprights to the other and to which the mold sides cept that it is much heavier and the are secured so that the concrete majaws have a graduated series of ser- terial can be readily filled into the rations adapted to engage nails of space between the opposite mold sides.

> The se-called "rice paper" which s used for the manufacture of cigarettes is not rice paper at all. It secured its misleading name through a corruption of a foreign word and was not done for the purpose of deceiving the consumers. Rice paper was originally made from the membrane of the bread-fruit tree, but more recently the demand for the paper and lack of bread-fruit trees was the cause of a change, and it was found that flax and hemp were equally desirable, and the choicest parts of these plants are now utilized. Nearly all of this paper is made in France, and the greatest care is exercised that it should be scrupulously clean. When it takes the form of the sheet it is of a grayish color, but it is blenched electrically, a process which further purifies the product, removing any impurities which may have escaped the other clearing processes.

# INDUSTRIAL

ire being tried out in Jerusalen The Germans are making a substi-

tute for celluloid, calling it cellon. Shoes made of snake are skin worn by many ultrafashionable English women this year.

Perforated iron wheelbarrows have been invented for washing gravel to be used in concrete. Most valuable feathers are those of

the mirasol, a bird of Argentinn. They are worth about \$1,100 a pound. Norway has 26 paper mills with a

total output of 150,000 tons a year, some of it coming to this country. A species of stiff grass, which grows bundantly in India, is used for sticks in making matches in that country.

Perfume of the nutmeg flower is said by some naturalists to have an intoxicating effect on small birds. Government experts estimate that in 55 years this country will be denuded of its lumber-producing forests. The collection of dust from vacuum

cleaners and selling it for fertilizer has become a recognized business in Paris. Siam buys more sewing machines from America than from Great Britain,

Germany, Belgium and France combined. A new jack for automobiles is con-

veniently operated by a long brace of the type used for boring deep holes into wood. Manchester, England, sent to the United States and its possessions \$18,-

543,599 worth of goods in 1910, chiefly cotton goods, machinery, linens and paper stock. In Jerusalem the opportunity for

selling floor tiles, pipes, steps and perhaps cornices of concrete is quite large, but not for concrete building

There is little prospect of the olive industry of this country being over-done, for there are only three localities in this country where the olives

# NEW NEWS of YESTERDAY

By E. J. EDWARDS

## Big Loan Without Security

Have \$300,000 on the Latter's Word That He Would Execute Mortgage Bond.

"I have often thought that the finest exhibition of business confidence which I have ever had knowledge was the lending of some three hundred thousand dollars to Gerrit Smith by John Jacob Astor simply upon Mr. Smith's promise that he would, as soon as practicable, execute a mortgage bond as security for the loan." So said to me a few years before his death, in 1902, Judge Noah Davis, who presided over the Tweed trial, was chief justice of New York state from 1874 until 1887, when he resigned, and in 1867 was beaten by Roscoe Conkling for the United States senate by only two votes in the Republican cau-

"I knew Gerrit Smith well, not only by reputation as one of the the great abolitionists, but personally," continued Judge Davis. "He was a man of very great ability and very large wealth, and he had some very peculiar ideas about the ownership of wealth which were almost those of a socialist. He lived up to his ideas, too, for he gave away much the greater part of his income and many thousand acres of land which he inherited from his father. I suppose that the land which came to Gerrit Smith would, if it were in the possession of the family at this time (about 1895) probably be worth from fifteen to twenty million dollars. It was situated in central New York state, and before he began to give away Smith was one of the country's largest land owners. And for all he was a radical on the slavery question, he was one of the three men-all New Yorkers, Horace Greeley and Commodore Vanderbilt being the other two -who signed the bail bond by means of which Jefferson Davis was released from Fortress Monroe pending a trial

"Well, Mr. Smith was very suddenly years of age. He had assets enough, sands of acres of land, but he, like cob Astor, with whom his father had the life of the clearing house.

James T. Fleids' Story of the Way

in Which He Came to Get "The

Scarlet Letter" From Na-

thaniel Hawthorne.

One of the great American publish-

ers of yesterday was James T. Fields

(1817-31) of Boston. As one account of his life has it: "His charming per-

sonal qualities, his sympathy, his lib-

erality to all with whom he dealt, and

his unquestioned literary judgment

drew to him most of the best known

American authors of the time, and he

became the publisher of Longfellow,

Hawthorne, Emerson, Holmes, Whit-

tier and Lowell, besides introducing

Tennyson and Browning to American

readers even before their true worth

was recognized in England." Mr.

Fields edited the Atlantic Monthly for

eight years, beginning in 1862, and

the last ten years of his life he spent

In the course of a conversation

had with this distinguished publisher

on the day of his return from Europe

in 1879-his last trip across the At-

iantic-I asked him if it were true,

as I had beard, that he had rescued

the manuscript of Hawthorne's "Scar-

let Letter" from what seemed to be a

to that incident in one of my lec-

tures. I had been to see Hawthorne

at Salem; he was then an officer in

the custom house there, and although

he had done nothing in a literary way

to make him famous, I was in hopes

that he might have by him a manu-

script or that I might persuade him

to write something which would be

available for publication. He told me

that he had nothing, but just as I

The Use of Coke.

While the majority of the popula-

tion was burning anthracite last year.

more than 41,500,000 tons of coke

were being consumed in the steel

mills and ore refineries of the nation.

The public at large does not know

anthracite coals together.

citing set speeches."

Wales to spout."

Quite Natural.

was about to leave he opened a draw- publication secured."

"Yes," he said, "and I have alluded

in authorship and lecturing.

permanent burial place.

amount of money, ready cash, in order to prevent bankruptcy.

"Mr. Astor, who was a very careful man in all his business engagements and always looked with especial scrutiny at security which was offered to him for a loan, asked Mr. Smith how much money he needed, and was told dollars, which was a large sum for that given for so large a loan as that, and securities for the loans. Mr. Smith replied that he would give the security of bonds and mortgage upon several thousand acres of land which he owned in the vicinity of Peterboro, N. Y., his home.

required a search of title to be made so that it could be known whether or real estate which he offered as securiinsisted on a good many other legal him to make a loan and deliver over the money until he had the security in hand. But he simply said to Mr. Smith that he would lend him the money and that Mr. Smith upon his return to Peterboro could have mortgage bonds made out and executed, recorded and sent to Mr. Astor. A little while later Gerrit Smith started home with the three hundred thou-

"Now, usually Mr. Astor would have

sand dollars and Mr. Astor had no other security for it that Gerrit Smith's word. But he knew Gerrit Smith and realized that his word was as good as his bond.

"As soon as possible after Smith returned to his home he had the mortgages made out and executed and instructed a clerk to send them to Mr. Astor. But through some accident the mortgages were not sent to Mr. Astor. They were overlooked that about three hundred thousand and then forgotten. Nor did Mr. Astor ever remind Mr. Smith by letter that time, would be required. Mr. Astor he had not fulfilled his promise to then asked what security could be execute and deliver mortgage bonds

"Nearly a year passed and Mr. Smith was again in New York when, meeting Mr. Astor, he spoke of the loan, saying that he hoped to repay it in the course of a year or two. Then Mr. Astor said to him that he had not as yet received the mortgage bonds. As soon as Mr. Smith heard that he not the borrower had good title to the returned to Peterboro, made search, discovered the mislaid mortgages, and ty. In addition, Mr. Astor would have then instantly went back to New York with the mortgages in his pocket and formalities; it was unprecedented for delivered them personally to John Ja-

> "I don't believe," concluded Judge Davis, "that John Jacob Astor at any other time in his career made a business loan to any one without having first received the securities, either in the form of mortgages, collateral or well endorsed notes."

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## Test of the Mind's Ability

A. Camp, Long Manager of New York Clearing House, Demonstrated the Limitations of the Best of Mathematicians.

For nearly a quarter of a century, or from 1870 until 1894, William A. be able to count without assistance Camp was the manager of the New York Clearing House association. He was a little man with bright, dark young man of that capacity. eyes, bushy eyebrows, thick hair which in the later years of his life bebrought into grave financial peril at came iron-gray, and a grizzly beard. the time of the first great national Mr. Camp was a conspicuous personalnot only because he was the manager for he was the owner of many thou- of the largest clearing house associa-

associated in the fur trade and "Although this institution is called he went to New York and saw Mr. it is, in fact, the great clearing house of an eye.

Astor, saying that he needed a large of the United States. I should say "I tested him the same way with

whether it was worth publishing or

"I tucked the manuscript in my

pocket and took it away with me. It

that I should have been the discoverer

"But," said I, "I have heard, Mr.

about getting your money back from

the publication of the romance that

stopped and the types distributed."

of the mark," said Mr. Fields. "In

directly from type, not taking the

of that immortal classic."

was the manuscript of the 'Scarlet

the port of Salem.

Rescued a Great Classic

that at least one-half of the commerce of the United States passes through this institution in the form of drafts, checks and other negotiable instruments. You would suppose, therefore, that somewhere in the United States I could find a young man who would of pencil and paper, in excess of 1,000. But I have never been able to find a

"One day there came to see me young man from somewhere in the west who had been recommended to me highly because he was of exceppanic, that of 1837; he was then forty ity in the financial world of New York, tional capacity as a mathematician.

"He asked me to test him with colmns of figures. I made two parallel tion of the world, but also on account columns, each one containing I should many other men of wealth, was in of a delightful quaintness of personal say, 15 separate sets of figures, some desperate need of ready money. In ity and the whimsical and odd way he of them in hundreds-as, for instance, his extremity he thought of John Ja- had of looking at life, and especially 895. Then I put the example before him, he looked at it a minute, and, with a sort of whiff of his breath, set with whom Gerrit Smith had had the New York Clearing House asso down the correct answer, having addsome business dealings. Therefore ciation," he said to me one day, "yet ed the figures almost in the twinkling

> complicated examples in subtraction, multiplication and division and he gave me the correct answers almost in

"Well, I said to him that those were remarkable qualifications, but what I was looking for was a young man who not. He also said that he had been could count without assistance above occupied with it in his leisure moments while serving as surveyor of

"He seemed disposed to laugh at my suggestion, intimating that it was easy enough to do that.

"I told him to go ahead, sit there in Letter.' All the world knows the rest | my presence, begin with one and count of the story. I have always felt proud up. He got along all right until he reached 600. Then he began to stagger mentally. I saw him eye a pencil and pad of paper, but I would not Fields, that you were so doubtful let him have these aids. You see, having got up to 600, he wanted to start all over again. He broke down you actually ordered the work to be completely before he reached 700, although I think he went farther in his "There was just enough color of mental count than any young man

truth in that report to account for its whom I ever tested. "I presume that a young man circulation, and yet it was very wide mathematical ability can train himself those days (1850) we often printed to count much higher than 1,000, but my experience as manager of the trouble to stereotype a book. After a clearing house has satisfied me that few thousand copies of The Scarlet the average intelligent young man. Letter' had been printed we were so even though he be possessed of fair mathematical ability, cannot count condoubtful about the work becoming popsecutively without ald much above

ular, although we were sure that it 600 or 700. would have a good sale among culti-"Of course, from one point of view, vated people, that we did order the printer to distribute the types. But this is of no consequence in the management of this association. But I the instant the book appeared we knew that it was to be a popular suchave heard so much said about the cacess; any publisher can tell by the pacity of the human mind to grasp feel of the market whether a book is figures that I have always tested that a dead failure or not. So we ordered capacity when opportunity afforded. I the printers to reset the copy as rap- think I have demonstrated that it is idly as possible and the printing of practically impossible for the human additional copies was begun in the mind to count consecutively and withcourse of a few days. You can judge out aid much above 1,000. And I have how accurate our forecast was when I never found anyone—banker or emtell you that the book sold nearly six ploye-whose mind has been able to thousand copies in a little over three grasp the magnitude of the figures weeks. And the fortune and the fame which represent the transactions of of Nathaniel Hawthorne were by that this association, for they reach far up into the trillions."

er and took from it some manuscript, (Copyright, 1911, by E. J. Edwards. All (Copyright, 1911, by E. J. Edwards. All Rights Reserved.)

### Nest in Cactus and Cholla

Instinct Teaches the Birds to Make Their Homes Where They May Be Safe.

that an insignificant amount of an-The saguara, or giant cactus, a senthracite is used compared with the tinel left of the ancient gods, often consumption of bituminous coals. Its rises to a height of forty or fifty feet, members see the contents of the famsometimes as a single shaft, somefly coal hod or the emptying of hard times lifting a group of arms straight coals into the basements of the big into the sky. This plant affords a apartments. They understand little home for woodpeckers, wrens and an of the great bltuminous industry, and occasional western martin. The woodthey know less of coke, the by-prodpecker makes an entrance by pecking uct of the gas and steel industries. which is produced for their own ul at a slight defect in the outer wall. Once within the work is easy. Bits timate benefit and comfort, in an of fibre are detached, making a room, amount equal to two-thirds of the total production of bituminous and and there the nest is placed, cool and safe and shielded from wind and sand storms. These homes are often enlarged by making tunnels and corridors, so that a bird may enter a hole "It will be hard to make that poor in one part of the plant and leave it little Prince of Wales go around reby another. When these homes are abandoned by their builders the mar-"Not at all. It is quite natural for tins and wrens take possession of

The cholla, which is a low, branching and very prickly cactus, is used by the thrashers and thrushes for their nests. The birds are soon near the color of the plant, and the approach to the nest is so hedged about by thorns that they are safe from the ever-present bands of marauding snakes, hawks and ground owls. The last is a most ridiculous bird; standing out on the desert it might be taken for a dead cactus plant. The dove, too, nests in the cactus, but does not often choose the cholia, risking a less vicious refuge, for the young birds in making their first flight are often spiked by the terrible thorns .-Country Life in America.

Quack! Quack. Guyer-Dr. Cubeb's wife wanted to raise ducks this summer, but he wouldn't stand for it.' Myer-Why not?

Gyer-He objects to ducks because of the personal remarks they make

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---Proprietor of---

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have examined and found them strictly as represented.

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for the residence of the remarkable tire offer.

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